

The Hong Kong Daily Press

No. 6957

廿七十五年九月五日

庚戌年十一月五日

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MARCH 25TH, 1880.

己未年十二月二日

香港

PRICE \$2 PER MONTH.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
March 24, KWANTUNG, British str., 674, J. C. Abbott, Foochow 19th March, Amoy 21st, and Swatow 23rd, General-D. Lapeyre & Co.
March 24, GLENLYON, British str., 1,873, J. W. Webb, Swatow 23rd March, Ballast, Ladine, Matheson & Co.
March 24, CHIN-TUNG, Chinese steamer, 835, Wm. from Canton, General-C. M. S. N. Co.
March 24, DUCINA, German steamer, 1,154, A. E. Letchen, Saigon 18th March, General-D. E. SCHELLHAAS & Co.
March 24, HAIKING, Chinese gunboat, from Chung-chou.

CLEARANCES
AT THE HARBOURMASTER'S OFFICE,
MARCH 24TH.
Bremen, British str., for Saigon.
August Eisner, German str., for Taku.
Kiaochow, British str., for East Coast.

DEPARTURES.

March 24, AGAMEMNON, British steamer, for Amoy.
March 24, HAYDN BROWN, American bark, for New York.
March 24, DIAMANT, British steamer, for Amoy.
March 24, YANOTESSE, British steamer, for Shanghai.
March 24, VIOLENT, British despatch-vessel, for Canton.
March 24, HAICKING, Chinese gunboat, for Foochow.
March 24, BRECONSHIRE, British steamer, for Saigon.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.
Per Kwantung, str. from East Coast.—Mr. and Mrs. Sanders and child, and Mr. Lang, and 27 Chinese.
Per Decima, str. from Saigon.—14 Chinese.
DEPARTED.
Per Biscay, str. for Saigon.—2 Chinese.
The following steamers left Foochow at 8 p.m. last night for Peking:—
From Hongkong for Singapore.—H. E. Major-General and Mrs. Donovar, Captain Burton, A.D.C. For Bombay—Messrs. E. Ibrahim and native servant, and C. B. Rickett, and Miss E. Spencer. For Southampton—Messrs. W. S. Bawsey, and J. Corcoran. For Shangha—Mr. and Mrs. Butkhil, 2 children, Mr. S. K. Morris, and Mr. and Mrs. For Schanghai—Mr. and Mrs. Bolwell, 3 children, and European servant, Mrs. Bannay, 3 children, and servant, and Rev. D. Williamson.

TO DEPART.

Per Kwantung, str. for East Coast.—5 Europeans and 300 Chinese.

REPORTS.

The British steamer *Glenlyon* reports left Swatow on 23rd March at 4 p.m. and had 27 Chinese.

The British steamer *Kiaochow* reports left Foochow on 19th March, Amoy on the 21st, and arrived in Foochow on the 1st, and left again on the 23rd, and had 26 N.E. winds and moderate sea throughout. In Amoy the steamer *Nestor* and H.M. gunboat *Frodo*. In Swatow the steamer *Varuna*, *Bombay*, Europe, and *Talbot*. Based at Taku—steamer-bound North, off Bell Island on the 1st. Based the steamer *Foetus* from Swatow on the 21st, bound North.

INGAPORE SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—
9. Gaumende, British steamer, from Deli.
10. B. S. Tong, Dutch bark, from Fonthuak.
11. Opal, British steamer, from Deli.
12. Opal, Dutch steamer, from Deli.
13. Sarawak steamer, from Sarawak.
14. Vida, British steamer, from Batavia.
15. Gulliver, British steamer, from Bombay.
16. Agamemnon, British str., from Liverpool.
17. Sidera, Dutch steamer, from Achean.
18. Pichill, British steamer, from Cardiff.
19. Penn, British steamer, from Hongkong.
20. Penang, British steamer, from Palembang.
21. Van Y. Seng, British str., from Bangkok.
22. Paragon, British steamer, from Bangkok.
23. Louise III, British str., from Malacca.
24. Rainbow, British steamer, from Malacca.
March—DEPARTURES.
9. Anson, French steamer, for Saigon.
10. Pyah Pecket, British steamer, for Penang.
11. Buckinghamshire, Brit. str., for Rangoon.
12. Sarawak steamer, for Saigon.
13. Paragon, British steamer, for Singapore.
14. Pallion, British str., for Elephant Point.
15. Gauymede, British steamer, for Deli.
16. Orsates, British steamer, for Hongkong.
17. Flumin, American ship-for-Holm.
18. Yangtsé, French steamer, for Marsailles.
19. Iona, British bark, for New-York.
20. Miranza, British bark, for Sonabaya.
21. Japan, British steamer, for Malacca.
22. Sindhu, British bark, for Calcutta.
23. Paragon, French bark, for London.
24. Dolben, Dutch bark, for Durban.
25. Java, Dutch steamer, for Saigon.

VESSELS ARRIVED IN EUROPE FROM PORTS IN CHINA, JAPAN AND MANILA (Post last Mail's Advice).

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
China Ports Jan. 20
Foochow Jan. 31
Canton (2) ... Foochow Jan. 21
Singapore ... Foochow Feb. 2
Nanking ... Foochow Feb. 6
Rangoon (2) ... Japan Feb. 6
Forward-h' ... Bangkok Feb. 6
Holloway ... Shanghai Feb. 6
Liau-der ... Shanghai Feb. 6
Carriers ... Manila Feb. 6
Orion ... Manila Feb. 6
Oriental Bank ... Foochow Feb. 6
Islands ... Manila Feb. 6
Louis (X) ... Manila Feb. 6
Patrician (2) ... China Ports Feb. 6
Nourzai ... Amoy Feb. 6
Feronia (2) ... Foochow Feb. 10
Aleppo ... Manila Feb. 11
Hope ... Manila Feb. 11
Felicia Antonia ... Bangkok Feb. 12
VESSELS EXPECTED AT HONGKONG.
(Concurrent to Date).
Elisabeth Rijkmers ... Penang Aug. 9
G. Broughton ... Flushing Sept. 2
Pym ... Antwerp Oct. 11
West Glen ... Antwerp Oct. 24
Ellis ... Penang Nov. 15
Forrest ... Cork Nov. 20
Wm. Birk ... London Dec. 18
G. E. Muntz ... Newport Dec. 27
McNew ... Penang Jan. 29
Hope ... New York Jan. 29
Singapore ... Antwerp Jan. 31
Clara ... Antwerp Jan. 10
Anne W. Weston ... Hamburg Jan. 10
El Capitan ... Penang Jan. 11
Lothair ... New York Jan. 21
Flintshire (2) ... London Jan. 24
James Shepherd ... Cardiff Jan. 29
Mohock ... London Jan. 31
Fager ... Newport Jan. 31
Sexton (2) ... London Feb. 3
Stevensons (2) ... Liverpool Feb. 6
Africa (2) ... Liverpool Feb. 6
Lars ... Antwerp Feb. 10
Cassandra (2) ... Plymouth Feb. 11
Churruca ... Cardiff Feb. 12
Orus (2) ... Marseilles Feb. 22
Anady (2) ... Marseilles Mar. 7
Peiro (2) ... Marseilles Mar. 21

SHIPPING.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the world, and transacts every description of Banking-Exchange Business.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

CAPITAL 2,600,000.
RESERVE FUND 210,000.

Bankers.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH IN HONGKONG grants

Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial

Places in Europe and the East; buys and re-

serves for collection Bills of Exchange; and

conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange

Businesses.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON

DEPOSITS.

ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS 2 1/2% PER ANNUM ON

THE DAILY BALANCE.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

FOR 3 Months 3 1/2% PER ANNUM.

FOR 6 Months 4% PER ANNUM.

FOR 12 Months 5% PER ANNUM.

Hongkong, 29th July, 1880. [191]

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL 5,000,000 of Dollars.

RESERVE FUND 1,500,000 of Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS—

Chairman—The Hon. W. Keswick.

Deputy Chairman—A. McInnes, Esq.

Adm't &c. Mr. H. Morris, Esq.

E. L. Doherty, Esq.

W. H. Young, Esq.

Chief Manager—Thomas Jackson, Esq.

Manager—E. Cameron, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANK

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED

ON CURRENT DEPOSITS.

FOR 3 Months 3 1/2% PER ANNUM.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY, 24th March.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight, 3/8.
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, 3/4.
Credits, at 4 months' sight, 3/3.
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight, 3/5.
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, on demand, 3/4.
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, on demand, 2/4.
ON SHANGHAI.—Bank, sight, 7/4.
Private, 30 days' sight, 7/4.

SHARJAH.—Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—57 per cent. premium.
Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$1,450 per share.
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—\$1,450 per share.

North China Insurance.—Tls. 1,150 per share.
Yangtze Insurance Association.—Tls. 730 per share.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares.—\$300 per share.
Hongkong Five Insurance Company's Shares—\$300 per share.

China Five Insurance Company's Shares.—\$215 per share.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited.—Tls. 138 per share.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—6 per cent. premium.

Hongkong and Macau Steamboat Co.'s Shares—3/4 per cent. above premium.

Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 7 per share.

China Coast Steam Navigation Company.—Tls. 10 per share.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—\$75 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—\$66 per share.

China Surety Refining Company, Limited—\$165 per share.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1874—Nominal.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1877—Nominal.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

From Mr. Falconer & Co's Register.)

March 24th.

CURRENT TEMPERATURES.—
CANTON 60° 00' SUEZ 33° 33'.
RESERVE FUND \$34,132.21.

INSURANCES.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS
MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST.
A.D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Corporation, are
prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies of all kinds, payable either here,
in London, or at the principal Ports of India,
China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at
current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding 25,000,
at reduced rates.

HOLIDAY, WISE & CO.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1872.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Company, are prepared
to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE RISKS.

Policies at Current Rates, payable either here,
in London, or at the principal ports of India,
Australia, and the East.

BROKERAGE OF THIRTY-THREE AND ONE-HA
RDRED PER CENT. WILL BE ALLOWED ON ALL LOCAL
RISKS.

FIRE RISKS.

Policies granted on First-class Buildings to
an extent of \$20,000.

A DISCOUNT OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20%)
UPON THE CURRENT LOCAL RATES WILL BE ALLOWED ON
ALL PREMIUM CHARGED FOR INSURANCE; SUCH DIS
COUNT BEING DEDUCTED AT THE TIME OF THE ISSUE
OF POLICY.

RUSSELL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY
(LIMITED).

CAPITAL \$60,000; EQUAL TO \$833,333.33.
RESERVE FUND \$34,132.21.

DIRECTORS.

LEE SING, of the Lee Hing Firm.
WONG YU FUN, of the Chum Cheong Wing
Hong Kong.

LOO YEE, of the Yee On Firm.
FOONG FUN, of the Lung Sang Wo Hong.
WONG PAI CHONG, of the San Tze Lee Hong.
KWOK ACEHUNG, of the Fat Hing Firm.
LO YEE MOON, of the Kwung Man Cheong
Firm.

MANAGER—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS OF GOODS, &c., taken at
CURRENT RATES TO Australia, California,
Malta, Singapore, Saigon, Penang, and to all the
Treaty Ports of China and Japan.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 and 9, Praya West.
Hongkong, 14th October, 1872.

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up) ... Tls. 490,000.
PERMANENT RESERVE ... Tls. 200,000.
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND ... Tls. 200,370.

TOTAL CAPITAL AND
ACCUMULATION, 25th April, 1870 ... Tls. 856,870.

DIRECTORS.

F. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.
M. W. BOYD, Esq. W. M. METZENBAUM, Esq.
G. LUCAS, Esq. S. D. WEBB, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—CHANGSHA.

MOSSES, RUSSELL & CO., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.
MOSSES, BARING BROTHERS & CO., Bankers.

FULLARTON HENDERSON, Esq., Agent.
S. M. McLEOD, Ally, Corinth, Etc.

FOUNDED granted on MARINE RISKS to all
parts of the World.

Subjected to a charge of 12% for Interest on
Shareholders' Capital, all the Profits of the
UNDERTAKING will be annually dis
tributed among all Contributors. Business in
proportion to the present paid by them.

RUSSELL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1870.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY
(LIMITED).

POLICIES granted at current rates on Ma
rine-Risks to all parts of the World. In
addition with the Company's Articles of As
sociation, the Premiums will be distributed
annually to Contributors, whether Share
holders or not, in proportion to the amount of
Profits contributed by each, the remaining
third being carried to Reserve Fund.

J. BRADLEY SMITH,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 10th December, 1873.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed
AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD
OF UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

Hongkong, 14th September, 1873.

RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN
SHIPPIING.

Agents.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.,
Hongkong, 4th September, 1879.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above
Company, are prepared to GRANT IN
SURANCES on MARINE RISKS to all
parts of the World.

SIEMSEN & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 5th March, 1876.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON & GLOBE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a dis
count of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon
the current local rate of Premium will be allowed
upon Insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned are prepared to Grant
Policies against Fire to the extent of
\$50,000 on First-class Risks.

A DISCOUNT OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20%)
UPON THE PREMIUMS.

Subjected to a charge of 12% for Interest on
Shareholders' Capital, all the Profits of the
UNDERTAKING will be annually dis
tributed among all Contributors. Business in
proportion to the present paid by them.

RUSSELL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1870.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY
(LIMITED).

POLICIES granted at current rates on Ma
rine-Risks to all parts of the World. In
addition with the Company's Articles of As
sociation, the Premiums will be distributed
annually to Contributors, whether Share
holders or not, in proportion to the amount of
Profits contributed by each, the remaining
third being carried to Reserve Fund.

J. BRADLEY SMITH,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 14th August, 1873.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed
AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD
OF UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

Hongkong, 14th September, 1873.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China
and at Singapore, Saigon, Penang, and
Manila.

Risks accepted, and Policies of insurance
granted at the rates of Premium current at
the above-mentioned places.

JAS. B. COUGHLIN,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1871.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above
Company, are prepared to grant Policies
against Fire to the extent of \$60,000 on any
one Building, or on Machinery in the same
at the usual rates, subject to a discount of
Twenty per cent. (20%).

GILMEL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1874.

FIRST-CLASS RISKS.

At Current Rates.

A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20%)
will be made on the premium charged on all
Insurances, such RETURN being payable on
the issue of the Policy.

GIBL, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

THE DUSSELDOFF UNIVERSAL
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed
Agents for the Sale of their Goods in
Hongkong and China by Messrs. D. H. TEN
NENT, C. H. COOK, and Messrs. DAVID CORSA
R & SONS, Agents, ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.,
Hongkong, January, 1867.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE &
DAVID CORSA & SONS' CANVAS,
Navy, Naval, Long Flax, Crown.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.,
Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS
COMPANY, NEW HAVEN,
CONN., U.S.A.

Manufacturers of the celebrated Winchester
Repeating Fire Arms, the Hotchkiss Magazine
Guns and Metallic Cartridges of all descriptions.
Sole Agents for China and Japan,
SCHMIDT & CO., Shanghai.

Sub-Agents for Hongkong,
GROSSMANN & CO., Hongkong.

K EATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis, Difficulty
of Breathing are speedily cured by KEATING'S
COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended
by the Medical Faculty). No other remedy is
half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives re
lief. They contain no Opium, Morphine, or any
violent drug, and may be taken by the most de
bilitated. One or two Lozenges suffice rest when
troubled by the throat. Sold by all Chemists,
in Bottles. Price 1/- per Lozenge.

THE CHUNG NGOI SAN PO
(Chinese Daily Press).

PUBLISHED DAILY.
Is the best medium for Advertising among the
Native Community.

It has been established upwards of TWENTY
YEARS, and enjoys the largest daily cir
culation of any Chinese paper in the Southern
China. It is carefully edited by an experienced
Editor, and contains Full and Reliable
Local News.

For Advertisements, see our Rates.

Hongkong, 16th January, 1877.

HOLIDAY, WISE & CO.

Hongkong, 16th October, 1868.

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—57 per
cent. premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$1,450 per
share.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—
\$1,450 per share.

North China Insurance—Tls. 1,150 per share.

Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 730 per
share.

China Fire

EXTRACTS.

GOOD ADVICE.

"And how, Sir, I never could stand straight in the presence of a great man, but always bowed, and bowed—as it were by instinct."—The Man of the World.

You know what they say.

In Charles Maclin's great play, "And surely the truth you're allowing: The way to stand."

To be supine faced,

And to keep on perpetually bowing;

Kind Nature the tree;

Which one or 'rythm sees;

With this spirit is one endowing;

Each oak in the realm;

Every laurel, ash, and pine,

Is devotedly given to boughing;

Even animals too;

The same method pursue—

It's taught but the truth I'm avowing—

For lying there hangs;

At my feet on the rug;

To my dog who slights in bow-wowing;

Sir Pertinax' speech

Does this solemn truth teach,

To all those through the world their way ploughing;

To never stand straight;

For the rich and the great;

But to keep on perpetually bowing!

A RAILWAY IN TIMBUCTOO.

On the evening of the 3rd January, in the simplest and quietest manner possible, whilst all Paris was rushing off to look at the telegrams flying down the Seine, a little band of travellers left Paris by the Lyons railway station en route for Africa, and definitively for Timbuctoo. This expedition, partly scientific, partly commercial, is made under the auspices of the Minister of Public Works and with the approval of the Minister of War. The principal object of the mission, composed of half a dozen engineers and military officers, under the direction of Lieut.-Colonel Flitcroft, lately chief of battalion in the 3rd Turcos, and who was superior commandant of the Cercle Arabe of Laghouat, is to reconnoitre the country where the Trans-Saharan or Central African Railway is to pass.

The mission has all the more chances of success, that, whilst being organised for safety and to be able to defend itself if necessary, it will yet have a certain diplomatic character, treating with chiefs and with certain native nobilities, giving them presents, important presents (for they carry with them an immense amount of baggage), amongst other things 30,000/- in 5-franc pieces. These the Arabs of the Desert like better than gold, for they have often been deceived by false gold. The French naturally desire to see some of their nation share in the laurels gained by Livingstone and Stanley, and we earnestly wish the expedition success.—Buildie.

LIFE ON THE STAGE.

The death recently announced of George E. Locke, a once popular comedian, brings to mind the time when Yankee actors, as they were called, of whom there were one, were very popular on the stage. It was not so long ago that middle-aged people do not readily remember it; yet it seems to have been in a remote portion. Only 25 or 30 years since Locke was one of a number of comedians of his class who made a specialty of what were assumed to be New England character, modes, and manners. There are not, and never have been, any such originals as they pretended to copy in this country or in any country beneath the sun. But the public flocked right to see a man dressed in a bell-crowned hat, a wallow-tailed coat with large metallic buttons, and short striped trousers, with very long straps, drawing through his nose such phrases as "I sw—." Now, "I'll call him!" "Do tell," "I kind o' guess as how," &c., displaying perfect coolness, constant desire to drive bargains, and extreme shrewdness, veiled under the most rustic, outlandish manners. He was as brave as John Brown, always ready to resist in justice or succour the distressed, and certain to arrive on the scene in season to thwart wicked intrigues at least villains to flight. The stage Yankee flattered, on the whole, the national vanity, and was, in consequence, a pecuniary success. One of the earliest of the order was Yankee Hill, succeeded by Dan Marble, Yankees Adams, and other comedians of the peculiar breed, some of whom performed with profit in Europe. Playgoers have lost their interest in that kind of grotesque artificial acting now.—New York Times.

ANECDOTAL PHOTOGRAPHS.

EADY QUOTATIONS.

Even in the nineteenth century men may be born with gold spouts in their mouths; and Lord Granville is an excellent illustration of the fact. The very year he honoured the world with his presence his father, a son of the then Marquis of Stafford, was created a peer. The said father had started in life with the double advantage of being a man of ability and a Leveson-Gower, had chosen the diplomatic career; and risen to be Ambassador at Paris and at—England.

Lord Granville was the first Lord Granville to his son—the present chief of the Liberal party—as his son was a diplomatist. It was on a memorable occasion. Mr. Thiers had come to London as a kind of volunteer Envoy to beg the aid of England in 1870. Lord Granville could give no hope, and Thiers was foolish enough to say that he quite understood my Lord was bound by the German sympathies of the Queen. Lord G. of course became dignified and cool, and said there was no more loyal subject of her Majesty than himself, but he never forgot that he was the Minister of England. Exit Thiers, disappointed. But Lord G. was touched by the compliment paid his father, wrote about it to Lord Lyons, and took care that the despatch in question should appear in a Blue-book, for which he was very properly flushed in the House by Sir William Harcourt. Still there are blunders which need loyalty.

It was about this time that Lord Granville refused point-blank to see M. Roty, who, like M. Thiers, went on a general begging expedition, but was supposed to be bringing up the safety of France with the restoration of the Empire. So Lord G. would none of him, having never liked the Empire, and differing on this one point from Palmerston, that sturdy Conservative who so long led the Liberals. It is not so generally known, by the way, that Lord Granville was offered the Embassy at Paris in 1866 by Lord Russell. Lord Cowley had intimated his wish to resign, and the Whigs were just going out in a not particularly hopeful mood, so Russell proposed to give Granville a comfortable position, viz., much dignity, £10,000 a year, and a place to live in. Perhaps, also, Russell hoped in this way to get rid of an aspiring rival, who was fast distancing him in the public esteem. Lord Granville declined the offer, nor was he over-greatly perturbed by his Radical friends could have thought. Many of them had no conception of the reality of that sentiment which we term loyalty to the person of the Sovereign; and which must necessarily include respect for the Sovereign's wishes. Hallam shrewly remarked that this is a factor in our politics sometimes unduly lost sight of. Certain it is that Lord Granville, chief of the English Liberals, has this feeling of personal loyalty, though he could form an Administration with these two no right and left hands in it. Lord G. was quite ready. Palmerston had no objection—but Lord John declined to serve under any chief but Palmerston. So Lord Granville had to give up the task with a sigh and wait. He has already waited twenty years.

And yet he ought not to be disconcerted in sticking them at the back of his head!—Truth.

with the achievements of his life. After the regulation course of Elois and Christ Church, young Lord Lovewell (his style previous to the first Earl's death) was attached to the Embassy at Paris, where his father ruled (Lord Granville, by the way, one of the very best French scholars we have); but no sooner had he attained his majority than Lovewell sent him to Parliament, and re-elected him three years following (1837). Lord Melbourne made him Under-Secretary at the Foreign Office in 1840, and ever since his party has been careful to fit him a place whenever they were in. This has been Master of the Buckhounds, Vice-President of the Board of Trade, Chancellor of the University of Lancaster, Paymaster-General of the Forces (he succeeded Macaulay in this office), Treasurer of the Navy, President of the Council, and Secretary of State for the Colonies and for Foreign Affairs.

A propos of the first-mentioned of these places, Lord Granville is a genuine sportsman, and he never showed himself more English than when, being at a public dinner shortly after the Liberal defeat of 1834, he declared he would buck the members of the late Cabinet against the present in the hunting-field. Freshwater, still, as this sort of duck and mace, Toquerelle-wise, on the characteristics of "this nation, at once so grave and so frivolous."

As Secretary for the Colonies Lord G. was a failure. One may admit that he had unpleasant work to do, viz., withdrawing the Imperial troops from several colonies, but then he did it in an unpleasant way, snubbing right and left, till colonists began to growl threats of secession from the Empire. It is really difficult to understand why our countrymen and noblemen should have played the part of boor in his dealings with our daughter-lands. The Spectator felt compelled to "analyse" him severely by way of punishment. Lord G., however, was not killed by the article.

Not to put too fine a point upon it, Lord G. lacks something of that profound veneration for the Press which sits so graciously on British statesmen. He once dared to act in a way which set the whole chorus of Parisian journalists roarings at him; Lord G. was one of our Commissioners at the Paris International Exhibition of 1867. At the close of the show-he gave a state dinner-party which is still remembered, so admirably was everything arranged. Lord Granville's plate, which he had had sent over from England, was especially commented on. Now the banquet had been passed out by divers correspondents, and dire was the combined wrath and grim with which it was learned by the geniality of the Press that Lord G. would not tolerate the presence of one of them, English or French, at his feast. Lord G. had a perfect right to decide who should or who should not come into his house, but the story is a curious one to be told of a leader of the Liberal party.

When Lord G. was Foreign Minister in 1851-2, a lady called upon him to plead the cause of her husband, who had differences with the Foreign Office. "You see," said the Minister, naively, "I write for the papers," evidently considering the offence as one that clearly warranted him in refusing to notice. An Arabian lexicographer attributes its power of going without water to the natural patience of the animal in regard to thirst, and also to the smallness of its gall-bladder. As a matter of fact, the honeycomb cells of what is scientifically known as the reticulum are largely developed in the camel, and can contain a supply of water, after his thirst is quenched, for future occasions. It is, indeed, asserted that an old and experienced camel with all these cells to their utmost extent, which a young beast will seldom do, until a journey of several days through the parched sand-plains of the Sahara has taught him better. Then, indeed, will it ever afterwards lay up an aquæous supply as a remedy of future thirst, just as Sairey Gamp carried a biscuit in his pocket as a provision against continual dreams. The same sort of peculiarity in the reticulum is also found in the goat and in the ox. As the construction just mentioned defends the camel from the pangs of thirst, so his hump defends him from those of hunger. At least, this is the opinion of Quatrefages, who declares that the camel is deprived of his ordinary rations of solid food, his hump rapidly diminishes in size until, if the absence of his usual provender be long continued, there remains of this enormous protuberance nothing but an empty sack of skin hanging down over his shoulder. 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